Education, Labor and Subsistence. There can be no independent electoral body without these three

By this means, doubtless, all the combinations of the old parties, Protestant, Liberal, Radical, Republican, and even Revolutionary, have been thwarted. But neither Louis Blanc, nor Cabet, nor Leroux, nor Considerant, nor even Proudhon, whatever be the faults and unpardonable blunders of the last revolutions. whatever be the faults and unpardonable blunders of the last named, are the cause of this fact.—
They did not bring it forth. They did but understand and state it, and opening the eyes of the European Democracy upon the character of the situation of its own real wants, and its only way of salvation, they did no more than fulfil their duty.

duty. But when we come to the revolutionary Socialists, do we find there any more harmony and mu-tual understanding—a better political organiza-

Alas! I am forced to avow that confusion reigns in their ranks. Their work is still a chaos, and it it be true that creation commences by a chaos, we must surmise that we are on the eve of a pretty magnificent creation. Accusations abound against the Socialists respecting their intestine or public divisions. Those who accuse them, certainly have no right to do it, for they are themselves divided, and by their divisions, it is not a school they have dissolved, nor the formation of an unimpertant association they have prevented. but it is a finished revolution which they have lost.
They sought for the Republic and for power by
the grace of universal suffrage. They have had
universal suffrage; and universal suffrage has
turned them out of power and destroyed the Re-

The principal divisions of revolutionary Social-Louis Blanc, Cabet, Pierre Leroux and their adherents, founders of the Socialist Union, an association formed in London with the view of an intellectual propaganda of their principles, and of the education of the masses by the exposition and

explanation of the masses by the exposition and explanation of the same principles;

The partisans of direct government by the people, through communal assemblies, who disregard parliaments and conventions. They represent those whom Mazzini calls, in his manifesto, the partisans of a God-knows-what system of communes etetes (beheaded townships). This is an idea produced by Rittinghausen, and to which, I am sorry, I must add Considerant, as appears by one of his recent publications. In general, this fraction of revolutionary Socialists does not acknowledge any chiefs. It rejects individualities, and does not admit of influences. They say, but I can afirm nothing upon the subject, that Ledru-Rolln is going to rally under this flag as be-

ing the flag of the people.

We will make a distinct class of Proudhon and of those who adopt his nightmare of anarchy and of a purely economical revolution. Proudho ndeed, distinct from other revolutionary Social ists, as he does not want either a central Government, or any of the nine or less numerous little District Governments. He expects every thing from an economical revolution destined to gradually bring movable and immovable property, the rent of capital and the rent of land, between two mill stones of the mill of cirect exchange of pro i-

ucts for products. three opinions, called Socialist, and These three opinions, called Socialist, and which from my personal point of view I consider as perfectly anti-social, have this in common that they demand political liberty or rather the destruction of every Government as a starting point for efficient action, which is to secure to the greatest number education, work and subsistance. Now, liberty being fettered and gagged in the whole of Europe as it has not been for three centuries, past to destroy the evicting Government. turies past, to destroy the existing Governments would be a work of the most prominent action

Revolutionary action is, accordingly, or should be, the common ground for all Socialists. I in-tend to take them up successively on this ground, in order to demonstrate the importance of the revolution as a social principle, but I must give you first some details about various fractions of the revolutionary Socialist party.

JULES LECHEVALIER.

NAPLES.

Outrageous Treatment of American Travelers-Poerlo-State of the Kingdom-Erap-(From a Traveline Correspondent at Maries

Narles, Thursdey, July 22, 1872. The Police system of this kingdom is probably the most annoying and vexatious in Europe, and cannot but ultimately embroil the Governmentwith other Powers. Under the pretext of selfprotection, strangers are harassed and maitreated as enemies, seeking the destruction of the throne. and the fomentation of revolutionary disturbances. In no part of the world are travelers regarded with a more kindly and hospitable feeling, by the people, than in the Two Sicilies. The authorities. however, look upon them with a hostile eye, and render access to this beautiful and lovely portion of God's earth almost as difficult as to the semi barbarous coasts of Japan or China.

Recently, a formidable black list has been made out of those foreigners who, for some reason or other-dictated by puerile fear, or the lying reports of pensioned spies-are denied admission to Nanles. Upon the arrival of a steamer, the passenger roll is immediately sent to the police office. where it is subjected to a rigid scrutiny, an operation which often requires three or four hours. In the meantime the boat is surrounded by Sbirri. who prevent the landing of any one. At last a deputy is ushered on board smid the salutations and bacia mani of a crowd of subservient minions, and gives out the permit of debarkation to all except the suspected. Mr. Smith is quietly informed he cannot land, and that he must return with the steamer, or go on if she proceeds further. He asks for a reason. The answer is, " We have none to give, such are the orders." Probably in a few hours the boat continues her voyage, and in the meanwhile the Head of the Police cannot be found, and Mr. S., who crossed the Atlantic to see Naples, is obliged, instead, to make a reluctant trip to Malta.

The aggrieved person, as an American, naturally indignant at such tyrannical treatment, addresses our Chargé d' Affaires, who demands an explanation. The reply is, that the mistake arose from a confusion of names, and, that another Smith was the individual against whose patronymic the black mark was drawn, and, that the rejected Smith may visit Naples, which he does, after the expense and annoyance of an extra voyage to Malta or Leghorn.

Such : precisely, the train of events that happened last winter to a distinguished citizen of New-Orleans, who had never been at Naples before, and who could not, in any manner, have justly exposed himself to political suspicion, and such was the excuse rendered. Subsequently a gentleman of New-York with his family, was kept on boare the steamer nearly twenty-four hours from a similar stupid blunder. These annoyances have lately become so frequent to American travelers, that our Charge d'Affaires has taken up the matter in a very earnest style, and has addressed the Minister of Foreign Affairs in such a tone as his duty as an American Representative demands. I hope his efforts will be effectual to abite these despotic nuisances; if not, I trust he will ask the interposition of his Government, for it is not to be tolerated that American citizens, traveling for pleasure or observation, should be subjected to these unjust and arbitrary proceedings of a Police as corrupt as it is infamous.

Poerio, Settembrini, and their fellow political prisoners, have been removed from the castle of Ischia, where they were too much exposed to the ebservation of inquisitive English, and have been placed in a dungeon fortress on the summit of Monte Fusco, an elevated mountain peak out of the track of travel, beyond Avellino. There, they are subjected to such a cruel discipline that death must, sooner or later, terminate their tortures .-Poor Poerio is spitting blood, and, should he be liberated, of which there is no present hope, the residue of his life must be a state of severe physi-

cal suffering, from his protracted imprisonment and the weight of chains with which he is oppressed. He was accused of conspiring the death of the King, and the overthrow of the monarchy. By perjury and judicial subserviency, as described Gladstone's 'pamphlet, he was found guiltyhis jurors being Judges, dependent upon the royal favor for their means of existence. His aged mother has, I believe, been rendered a maniac by her son's unmerited fate. I do not think there is a human being in the kingdom who believes Poerio guilty, notwithstanding his judicial condemnation-It is, no doubt, intended to destroy him by a long process of refined cruelty, and thus seal up, in his prison grave, the horrors of his infernal captivity. The tale of his wrongs and persecutions, in chains and dungeon damps, if related in all their detailswould send a thrill of anguish and generous resentment through the heart of every feeling man in Christendom.

The present state of this unhappy kingdom is best described in Alfieri's glorious tragedy of Virginia, a composition of too liberty-loving a charge. ter to be allowed upon the theatrical boards of

Naples :
"Non che parlar, neppur osan miraral "Non che pariar, neppur dan mivara L'un l'altro ni volto, i cittadiul incerti: Tento è il sospetto e il diffidar, che trema Del fratello il fratei, del figlio il padre: Cerctti i vili, intimoriti i buoni, Negletti i dubli, trucidati i prodi, Ed avvillit tutti."

[Act III, Sona 2]
I am within the bounds of strict truth when I

say that no citizen, plebeian or patrician, priest or layman, is secure from illegal arrest. Once seized by the Shirri and lodged in prison, he may lie there for months without being questioned or examined as to his offense, or he may be tried and acquitted and yet held for years in the cells of the Pareti or Vicaria, contrary to all law, human and divine. Spies are at every man's elbow and traitors in every household. Whoever speaks of politics, local or foreign, in private society or mixed assemblies, is looked upon as a Government spy, and is shupped as if infected with the plague. It seems to be almost hopeless to expect that the present suicidal policy will be changed under King Ferdi. pand II. Its fatality will, sooner or later, be minifested, in alienating the affections of his subjects, and provoking the ill will of the liberal and constitutional States of the world.

Vesuvius has been roaring so loud to-day, and emitting such volumes of smoke, that people begin to think an eruption is near at hand.

HAVANA.

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence. Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1852. My last letter to you was dated about ten days back, and sent per the Parodi which left this place on the 6th inst. I trust the epistle has arrived as it contained some interesting information. I informed you in it that some arrests had been made of persons supposed to be concerned in the printing and circulation of the paper which is secretly published; slace then, many more have been made, and among the number, it is said, one of the writers of the " Diario de la Marina," which pretends to support the cause of Spain so well, but it is not surprising, as that paper and Mr. Pelavo, and Peter Hicks, the correspondent of the paper in New-York, are too violent to inspire me with much confidence in them; indeed, one, by their style and language, would suppose that their aim was to support Russian despotism rather than the constitutional govera. ment of Spain, and I am certain that if their invectives against the United States, and those less openly launched against England, ever come to the hands of the present rulers of Spain, the writers of them will have cause to repent. I am sure Caneda has not had time to read the articles to which I allude, or similar ones would not have followed them.

Besides the arrest of persons supposed to be concerned in the paper affair, some twenty persons have been thrown into prison for having large quantities of powder and lead in their possession. One man had no less than 800 pounds of lead in his house when taken. besides a large quantity in cartridges already made up and some demilohes of powder. It is also said that depots of salted provisions have been discovered in the country. I assure you that these latter arrests somewhat surprised me, for I had no idea that things were taking so serious a turn; however, I expect that there to be the shadow of coming events. Those Spaniardswho are men of intelligence-who have long resided in the country, and who treat familiarly with the Cubans, without being traitors to their country, are of opinion that Cuba cannot be saved to Spain. Of course that country will not give it up without some remuneration while she can maintain from 20,000 to 30,000 saidiers on the island free of cost. Whatever may be the deating of Cuba, during the present state of things it is an unpleasant place for a sensitive fereigner to reside in; for you are seen with a Spaniard you are looked upon as a friend to despots, and, on the other hand, if you associate at all with Creoles you are set down as a fibustier and a suspicious fellow, and if you attempt to write few lines to a respectable paper giving the phase of affairs of the moment, you are booked by Peter Hicks, the correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, as a poor, miserable scribler. Now, for the latter part I care not a button : so poor Pedro Hicocervo, or, as he calls himself, Peter Hicks, may exhaust all his sham spleen on poer "Faithful."

In the midst of this excitement, little attention has been paid to several assassinations in our public thoroughfares, and the police which is very pretty to look at is not fit for its business. The fact is, that, for the greater part, they are too simple and inexperienced for their work; at least this is my opinion in studying their

A new paper has appeared with the title of the Diario

The cholers and yellow fever still are very fatal, and large numbers of the troops and prisoners have fallen victims to these fatal diseases.

P. S. 104 A. M., Aug. 14 .- It is reported that a parcel of arms has been seized in the country-about three hundred stand of muskets-how. wer, I have no kind of proof to give that it is a fact, and in these times a person must be cautious, as lies will fly about to deceive and blind people at a distance, The name of the writer I mentioned as having been made prisoner, is Bribas. FAITHPUL.

Hovenn Markets.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

During the last fortnight business has been gradually declining in the Sucar market, the stock having become small, causing it to be difficult to make selections. The demand for the best qualities for Spain is good, but few suitable lots are to be obtained. The amount exported this week reached 18,943 boxes have been shipped to the United States The total amount shipped to the United States this year is 230,307 boxes, against 369,200 last year, and 193,576 the year before. The prices which govers at this date are as follows: Assorted, 31471s, 61,465; rials per arroba; White, 8410rs; Yallow, 6471rs; Brown, 54651rs, and Cocurronto, 54651rs For the next crop the weather continues to be most favorable. The amount of Correse on band being very small, this article needs no further remark.

Molasses is little in demand, and the small stock remaining is all sour, it is nominally at 1142 reals 42 keg of 54 gallons.

mothasis is little in demand, and the small rick remain in the ling is all sour, it is nominally at 1422 reals \$\phi\$ \text{conf}\$ of 5\text{j} gallons

Exchange—Sterling is still at 10\text{20}\$11 \$\phi\$ cont. premium, and but little doing. On New-York and Seston some rather large sums have been taken at from 1\text{20}\$ control of \$\phi\$ of the state of \$\phi\$ of \$\phi\$ of the large sums have been taken at from 1\text{20}\$ \$\phi\$ control of \$\phi\$ of

DEMARARA.

We have received files of Georgetown (Demarare) papers to July 26, eight days later than our provious advices

In consequence of a communication from the Society for the Protection of Capital and Industry il roughout the British Domintons, a requisition was put

forth, signed by a few of the leading Colonists, for a meeting of the inhabitants, in the Hall of the Agricultural Society, on Monday the 19th inst. At 1½ ollock on the day appointed, the chair was taken by Hon. John Crond, and about sixty gentlemen principally connected with the agriculturist interest, having assembled, the resolutions, prepared by the Committee, ware put to the vote and carried unanimously; and the same gentlemen who had framed the resolutions were instructed. tiemen who had framed the resolutions were instructed to draw up petitions to both Heates of Parliament, based on the principles affirmed by the meeting. The objects proposed may be summed up in the removal of all restrictions from free immigration and the lowering of the duties on Colonial sugars, in the same ratio as those on foreign, till the sholltion of Slavery is efficient and fair competition insured.

For some time past there has been a contest between the Government and the Municipal body in Georgetowa-a trial of strength between the Executive and the only really representative institution possessed by the Colony. The subject matter of the dispute is the question whether the manicipality should assume the functions of a local Board of Health for the assume the functions of a local Board of Health for the city, exercising certain powers as servants of the Central Board of Health, but without any control over the patronage resulting from the functions thus sought to be imposed on them, or over the finances that wil arise from the collection of rates for sanitary purposes. The municipal body very properly decline to act on these terms, but state that being, by their very constitution, as anitary commission for the precincts of their jurialistion, they have no objection to discuss any suggestions made to them by the Central Board, irrespective of the new powers, which they repudiate.

A desire to seek in Australia the ad-

A desire to seek in Australia the advancement which is denied by the sinking fortunes of the West India Colonies, is awakened among a considcrable portion of the middle classes, both natives and Europeans. Upward of 200, mostly young men employed in the commercial and agricultural line, have already organized themselves into a society for this purpose, and are only waiting information as to the readlest and cheapest means of effecting their design, to mature their plans for immediate departure. Among these are consel married men with femilias entering good sale. several married men with families, enjoying good sale ries, and who would at all does scoure employment. This is a new feature in the history of this Colony, and shows how gloomy is the impression respecting the future of Gulana.

The health of the Colony continues to improve. No symptoms of yellow fever are reported, but the sudden change from heavy rain to excessive heat has produced a provalence of severe colds, from which many are suffering. The season is most propitious for our sgricultural class, and there is every anticipation of an abundant crop far in excess of the pre-

Several vessels from Demarara have experlenced great distress from the breaking out of the vellow fever among the crew after leaving port.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres. By the bark Swan, Capt. Cole, arrived

at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, in 40 days, we have the following letter, giving important information relative to the Argentine Confederation. RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4, 1852

By the arrival to-day at this port of a Freech steamer-of-war, we receive advices from Montevideo to 26th June. Political matters are in a bad condition at Buenos Ayres. Gen. Urquiza has dissolved the "Sala," in con-Ayres. Gen. Urquiza has dissived in "Sais, in con-sequence of their opposition to the treaty entered into by the Governors of the different Provinces, and he has assumed the supreme control, and placed the Prov-ince under a military subjection. It is thought by many that his reign will be a short one, as, from his increasing tyranny, he is making many spennies.

Our city is now quite free from sickness. The yellow

Our city is now quite free from signess. The yellow fever has almost entirely d'sappeared.

The salling this morning of the barks Swan and Isabellia Hyne, causes much excitement among the betting circle. Some bravy bets have been made on the run home—the Swan to your city, and the Hyne to New-

The bark Baltimore has not yet reached this port. She sailed from Hampton Roads en the 2d or 4th Much anxiety is manifested for her safety.

SUMMER RAMBLES. The Upper Mississippi.

ON BOARD STEAMER "BEN CAMPBELL," UPPER MISSISSIFFI, Friday, July 30, 1852. The new steamer Ben Campbell was appointed to leave Galena at 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, 28th inst. Capt. Orrin Smith, who usually commands the Nominee, and one of the proprietors of this line of boats, was in command. and we congratulate ourselves on the circum stance, having heard much of him as an excellent man and a sincere Christian. He always respects the Sabbath, not suffering his boat to be out on that sacred day. Many parties who have gone up the river have mentioned him as a most desir able companion on such an excursion, allowing none of the remarkable localities to escape notice, and his graceful courtesy and refined and cordial manners cannot fail to win the regard of all who have the good fortune to travel under his care. The boat rivals in size and elegance of arrange ment the Lake and Ohio steamers; the staterooms are large and generally furnished with double beds and wardrobes, and the fare is so excellent that one is naturally at a loss to conceive how passengers can possibly be conveyed four hundred miles, lodged and fed sumptuously, and provided with attendance for four dollars each. less than one would have to pay at an ordinary hotel. The quiet of departure was noticeable enough, by one accustomed to the noise and confusion of steamboat-leaving in New-York. After our friends who came to say good bye and promise a meeting in Minnesota had left us, the boat dropped silently down the stream, followed its gentle windings for a few miles, and entered the great river. The channel of the Mississippi here is very tortuous, and the islands numerous, reminding me of St. Mary's River. The scenery is of the softest and most pleasing description; there are grassy meadows and slopes, islands shady with oak groves and gently swelling hills, around which the steamer wound merrily; the shore becoming bolder after we left Dubuque, and wooded headlands of considerable hight overlooking the water, with here and there a grassy plateau sprinkled with tall trees. Buena Vista landing and its vicinity afford beautiful views; the high conical hills are turreted with rock, as if their summits were castle-crowned; and the fairy islands dotting the waters, and the range of bluffs thickly wooded from their tops to the water's edge, save the rocky projections, with the vast variety of shade in their foliage, form an exquisite picture. It is difficult to separate into its component parts the beauty which here fills the imagination se as to convey an adequate impression to those who have never seen it; for this reason one can have little satisfaction in any description of the wonders of the Upper Mississippi. notice of some points of interest will help the reader to an imperfect conception. I have not seen on this noble river any one piece of scenary which surpasses the finest on the Hudson. The charm consists in the fact that a succession of pictures is presented, embracing as large a variety as any artist's fancy could devise. As soon as one magnificent view disappears another opens on the sight, each enchanting enough to induce a a wish to linger in the contemplation. This is continued for hundreds of miles—forming a range of scenery scarcely paralleled upon the continent. hundred and fifty or two hundred feet in densely covered with woods, a rude lodge or hut peering out from the foliage at long intervals; now we skirt some luxuriant prairie, or watch the lazy progress of large rafts loaded with timber floating der the rocky ledge, bordering the water : and the disposition of the willow-fringed islands, and the sweep of country beyond are highly picturesque. Prairie du Chien was passed by moon-light, the old dismantled fort gleaming white in the silvery luster, and the ancient trading house half destroyed, showing a ruin not very sightly. The town extends back, and can be seen to little

advantage from the river. Here commences the loveliest scenery of the Mississippi. The water is lower at this time than it has been for many years, but the boat is so constructed that its bow can touch the store where a cance could but just keep afloat. At Prairie La Crosse is a but just keep alloat. At France La Crosse is a superb view of the hights further up, partially wooded and chequered by the play of sunshine and shadow. A sudden and welcome shower came upon us, the large drops dancing on the water, and cooling the air, which had been of burning heat. Some crevices resembling caverns may be seen as we approach, half way up the cliff and the rocks rising tower-like from their sa amit,

description and legend. dealy, and he was drowned; the other, beginning lieved among the savages.

The sun gave us his farewell in a purple and

golden panoply behind the bluffs, and the full moon rose as we glided over these storied waters. bounded on all sides by their magnificent and lofty ramparts. Such a scene, blended with associa tions so romantic, might well make an artist o the least susceptible; yet there were some o board who with stood all the enchantments of this unrivaled scenery. Some of the ladies, I am morally certain, never quitted the ladies' salooa during the voyage, passing their time in reading novels and arraying their persons, changing their dress several times a day. The captain's kind care, and the perfect quiet and cleanliness that prevailed everywhere on board, gave those of the female passengers, who wished to view the scenery, an advantageous position on the forward deck or guards.

'Maiden's Rock" towers some two hundred feet above the water, a gray, stark, frowning precipice, looking grand and savage in relief against

Early in the morning we passed "Little Crow, a Sioux village of considerable size. The houses, built of strips of oak tark, laid across stakes,

and the green islands clustering at their feet, combine grandeur with heauty. The rocky face of this lofty range is more thinly covered with woods, and here and there a bright stream flings itself down. The character of the woods in this part of Minnesota is much the same with those of lowa; they consist of a scattered growth of oaks lowa; they consist of a scattering glowin in the so low as to resemble orchard trees, with little or no underwood, and a rich carpsting of wild grass; unlike the primeval forests of the Eastern States, and looking rather like a country that has been inhabited and deserted, and is partially grown wild ngain, than a region newly redeemed from Indian possession, and actually inhabited almost exclusively by the wild savage. There appears an in-consistency between its smooth and cultivated aspect and the rude character of the pioneer buts seen occasionally, of the primitive Indian lodges scattered at intervals. A sweeping range of pluids

here begins on the Wisconsin side, their rugged summits crowned with discolared masses of rock. A man was arrested at Pravie La Crosse and brought on board, who had escaped from St. Paul some days before, having murdered his wife. officers in search of him had tracked him thether. and were now taking him back to Prison. was permitted to sit on the forward deck, under guard, and had soon a crowd about him, listening to his account of the transaction. The fellow had a look of sullen desperation, under which some degree of fear was concealed, and seemed desirous

At several points the hights form an extensive of gaining sympathy. amphitheater, the river bending to wind through the valley. Opposite the mouth of Black River at the base of a mountain, is the site of the new town of Dahcotah, on the Minnesota side. Above it rises a towering peak in the form of a sharp cone. A few scattered houses may be seen, most of them destitute of snade, though a beautiful grove is just at hand. There may be noticed the common red cedar, mingled with the bright green of the summer foliage, the first evergreen apparent. The steep bluffs are grassy to their summits, and partially covered with burr-oak orchards a broad level plain of the productive soil extending five or six miles back. Frowning ledges of rock, tufted with foliage, give the hights an as-

pect of savage grandeur.

Hereabouts is the point where Lester, the Sheriff of Crawford County, in Wisconsin, on his return from Lake Pepin to Prairie du Chien, was shot by an Indian who hailed and asked him for food. His body floated ten miles below, and was found by the deputy, from whom I received the account, among the willows. Some Indian chie's being captured as hostages, the murderer was delivered up by the savages, but was acquitted for want of evidence, the half-breed who had seen the murder being unable to identify him with sufficient accuracy. This sad example of the troubles often occurring on the frontier, took place in 1841, just below "Catlin's Rock," so called from the artist who wrote his name thereon. The shore is here very romantic, girdled with a ledge of rock in which the water has worn shallow caverns afternated with ragged points covered with groves of Trombolo into one of the finest views on the river. The spot is so named because the mountain appears to be set in the river. The magnificent range of conical hights stretches as far northward as the eye can reach, forming a majestic amphi-theater of peaks; and the prairie on the Wiscon-sin side extends to the Prombolo River. Two or three shadowy islands dropped in the center of the foreground add to the beauty of the scene.

the foreground add to the beauty of the scene, than which none more full of sublimity and loveliness ever employed an artist's pencil.

Bonnel's Landing is the site of another new town, and the commencement of Wabasha Prarie. Here is a road by land hence to Traverse des Sioux, about 100 miles distant, through a luxuriant country. The grassy slope is sprinkled with the shadows of oaks, and cattle were grazing on the rich wild grass.

the rich wild grass.

I noticed a recognition here, on board the boat, which much pleased me. A well-dressed man accosted a gentleman by the name of Cakes, a resident of St. Paul, mentioned his own name, and begged to express his gratitude for kindness rendered years before, in circumstances of distress.
"You would not probably know me for the same,'
he continued, "for I was in rags when you assisted me;" and I thought the incident and his grateful tones embodied one of the touching romances of

A curious sugarleaf hill, looking as if split down in the midst, here attracts attention among the bluish peaks in the distance. It has its exact counterpart on the shore of Lake Pepin; and the legend is, that the entire mountain once belonged to two Indian deities, who, quarrelling, at length they parted company and the hight, and one brought his half to Wabasha. Further up, the bluffs recede, and the beautiful prairie is bounded by them in a semi-circular range, being from half a mile to three miles in width, and skirted by a sluggish stream, called a "slough," in western parlance. There is an Indian settlement not far off, and a farm-house, where an old Indian was esfor the cultivation of land on the east side of the

A number of shanties are scattered over the prairie, thrown up for the accommodation of a colony of pioneers from New-York, who came several weeks since, and have laid out the village of Wabasha. One lady, whose husband was among them, merely on a visit, however, came on the boat from Galena, and landed here, intending to oin him. She looked as cheerful as if she thought a pioneer expedition a pleasant frolic, and took her way across the prairie, accompanied only by a few rustic children, while a few parrels of flour, and boxes of live fowls were put assore for the use of the emigrants. There is a white settlement some six miles back. The rough cabins of newcomers along the shore, built of logs, with mud and stick chimneys, on the outside, are often placed high up the hills, and present a curious sight in these park-like oak woods, which would be in keeping with a cottage ornee, or elegant

There is a beautiful view, below Whitewater, or a range of promontories and islets dotting the broad river in most pictures que disposition. A village called Wabasha is on a tract belonging still to a company of Sioux half-breeds, the treaty for its sale not having been ratified by Government A few Canadians live there, and some educated half-breeds, whose houses are neatly painted and surrounded with pretty gardens. These are interspersed with the Sioux lodges, or tepes, as they are called, built by covering poles with skins; and the parrow dug-out canoes used by savages of that tribe, who have not the birch bark, line the shore. At a distance, a white flag waving over an enclo-sure denotes the burial-ground, and an old frame house, surmounted by a cross, is the Catholic church. This is four miles below the commencement of Lake Pepin, that beautiful expansion o the river of which so much has been said in

The islands here disappear, and the increased well of the waters show greater volume and depth. Near the entrance is a plateau on the Wisconsin side, where, many years since, a war perty of Chippewas, coming to look for Sioux, killed several white traders. There is another legend connected with this locality, to which is said to be owing the song of the Indian sacred medicine dance. A Sauk and a Sioux Indian were together in a cance, when they heard a strain of wild mu-ic, and at the same time felt the cance upborne from the waver by the local deity. The suk, affrighted, gave a scream, when it sank sud to repeat the song, felt the boat rise again, and the music continued, which he remembered and taught his people. This tradition is firmly be-

the moonit sky. Nearly opposite is the residence of a celebrated trader, who lives in baronial style, of a cerebrate transfer and is now enclosing a park, with pickets, for his deer. He married a null-breed of the country, and may be considered to represent both the savage and civilized condition.

pitched like tents, were arranged in somewhat, regular order, on the rising ground, which over-looked the water. A number of tepics were scattered between; the latter being the tavorite Indian residence for winter; and though smaller than the Chippewa wig same, whole families will live in one of them. The peculiar narrow and crank cances used by this people, lined the beach in great num-bers, tipped with red at the ends: some of them helf filled with squaws and children, who must have an art of balancing themselves, unknown to civilized beings, or they could not fail to be upset. A green and shadowy gorge opened back between the hills; and on the hights behind were rule scaffoldings, surmounted by a white cloth or blanket, the covering of the Sioux dead; for it is their custom, instead of burying the podies of their deceased friends, to expose them in this manner, in the open air, for weeks. Sometimes a white flag waves near the spot, denoting that it is sa-

The plateau near the great bend of the Missicsippi just below St. Paul, is the scene of a bloody massacre of several Sioux by a party of Chippe was who surprised them while intoxicated. On of them shot a squaw, and the slicing off the head of her papoese was the signal of a general oaset. A pretty ravine here conducts the mighty river onward, close to which we were doomed to rest longer than we had anticipated; for the steamer being of larger size than the boats ascending the river, and the water extraordinarily low, a sand bar at the point presented a barrier that could not and much of the freight removed into a barge alongside. This was within view of the town, the white houses of which showed imposingly on the bluff. But the bar was in time gone over, and we came triumphantly into port landing at the base of a hill, the top and sides of which were crowded with idlers-a few Indians among themassembled to witness the arrival. There were carriages as luxurious as the metropolis affords, stages for St. Anthony, and omnibuses for the hotels, in waiting for the tired voyagers. We took leave with some reluctance of the comfortable boat, hoping for another passage in her, and soon found ourselves in excellent quarters in the Rice House. The proprietor of this fine hotel had juscompleted a splended one, which was destroyed by fire-before the first dinner was eaten within its walls. Much of the forniture, which is new and clegant, was saved and transferred to the present builting. This is being enlarged, and will afford the best accommodation. E. F. E.

COPPER HARBOR.—The following is the substance of a communication in the last number of

The Lake Superior Journal:

The first idea that is impressed upon the observant and calculating traveler as ne enters this land-locked and beautiful harbor, is its perfect adaptation to purposes of commerce. Sheltered in the completest manner from the fury of wind and wave; of sufficient size to contain the shipping of a nation; of safe and easy entrance, situate at a point where its shores, of necessity, will become the dépôt of a large and rapidly extending mining country—it combines all the qualifications necessary to make it one of the most important ports in the region of the North West.

And with this idea of its business capacity is most felicitously associated the impression of the graceful

lichously associated the impression of the gracefu beauty of the surrounding scenery. The swelling hits that overlook, as if in prife, the ministure lake that lov-ingly nestles at their feet, stretch back in many a huge ingly nestles at their feet, stretch back in many a huge undulation until their waving outline it blended and softened in the distance, contrasting beautifully with the placid waters of the quiet harbor and the restless heaving flood of the great "Superior." Opposite the entrance of the harbor, and about 1½ miles from the business portion of the tewn, in a beautifully retired and romantic spot, fitter to become the temple of the Graces and the sanctuary of the Paphian Goddess than the dread resort of Belloma's furious bridegroom, is stuated the pleasantly constructed garrison of Fort Wilkins. withins.
Immediately in the rear of the Port, and parallel with

Immediately in the rear of the Port, and parallel with the waters of the harbor, extend the liny waves of a beautifu lakelet, from whose opposite bank the wood-crowned hills swell proudly upward. A short distance back from the lake shore, we came to the "Coppar Hills," in whose subterranean depths are profusely stored rich deposits of metalliferous wealth, whose discavery added a new light to science and new importance to the siready extended array of our mineral wealth and internal resources. Slumbering is their rocky chambers, they await the time when the busy hand of enterprise shall disinter their gittering stores. hand of enterprise shall disinter their glittering stores. That time is drawing nigh. Enterprise is awakened, and her powerful arm is applying the mighty lever, capital, to the purposes of developing the incalculable resources of these extensive copper bearing hills.—Not with the wild, reakless spirit of frienzied speculation. Not with the wild, reckless spirit of frienzied speculation that exerted so evil an influence on the prospects of the copper region in former days do adventurers now invest their capital, but with an observant, judicious and inquiring spirit that deserves, and speedily promises to be rewarded with complete success, whose present dawning foreshadows a prosperous future, as the bright glow which glids the rosy east, when it is not expected that of the many min-s row in operation and about commencing in this vicioity, all will prove immediately to be paying mines. Such a conclusion would be illegitimate and preposterous.

Preposterous.

But evidences of the strongest and most promising character unite in convincing us, that ere three years have rolled away we shall have a number of paylog mines in the vicinity of Copper Harbor; evidences that when examined impress with a convision of the rich-ness of the lodes referred to, not only the inexperienced observer, but the practical miner and scientific theorist. The Bleff, the Iron City, the Cape, Star, New York, and

Michigan Mines, are now in active operation.

The Key stone and New Lac is selle, commenced this season, and several oteers are talked of, as to commence soon. All these find their natural outlet at Copper Harbor. And in beautiful unison with the great law of utilibor. And in beautiful unison with the great law of utility, which we find to be ublquitary throughout all the works of nature, an excellent route, with one exception of gentle inclination, leads from this safe and commodious harbor by the way of Lake Manganese up to the main trap formation, where, through an extensive gerge, it passes to the south side of the range on which all the mines are situated. This route, which is the best over the range of any east of the Cliff Mine, is admirably adapted for the purpose of a road or railway, which, when once over the range, may be extended east to the end of the Point, or west to Portage Lake.

Already is the project of a railway through the above

when once over the range, may be extended east to the end of the Point, or west to Portage Lake.

Already is the project of a railway through the above route beginning to have a "habitation and a name" in the busy brains of n en; and the reason tells us that ere long, (for this is the age of steam and fire,) it will be no more a project but a completed plan, and that the hourse puffing of the steamboat as she nears our busy docks will be answered back by the shrill whistle of the steampipe and the roaring tread of the iron horse as he comes dashing down the mountain's gentle slope, freighted with its treasures of subterranean wealth. Assuredly nothing is needed that this may be, but the establishment of one good mine in this vicinity; and there are now more than one destined to claim that title ere leng, or there is no truth in experience or certainty in science. Many are the causes appertaining to dampen the spirit of enterprise in this Upper Peninsula, which the neglect or perversity of our Legislators has failed to remove; but in spite ef unjust legislation and unmerited neglect, it has rapidly progressed in point of importance and position.

Old Berkshire-Williams College-President Hopkins-Weadell Philips' Orations-Burial Euclid, Degras, &c. Williamstown, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

There is inspiration in these grand mountains, and it is fit that the students of science should worship here. Williams College was well located, securing health to the student, and a comparative freedom to the temptations of the crowded city, and with small beginnings, has just graduated 51 students, and received to the new class a still larger number.

This is commencement week, and I copy from my notes. The Baccalauriete by President Hopkins, which was delivered on the last Saturday evening, I did not hear, but it is spoken of as one of he ablest efforts of the gentlemen, whose Lowell Lectures drew some fifty thousand dollars from Hon. Amos Lawrence for the above College, and whose Lectures before the Smithonian Institute the first winter, earned their author a reputation of a profound thinker. Certain it is, be has a charmed influence over those who are placed in his charge.

Rev. Wm. R. Adams, of this City, also gave an address reditable to the speaker. On Tuesday, P. M., a Poem was delivered before the Alumni, by Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Oble- The subject was, The Progress of Freedom, of historic character, quite good prose with elevated sentiment but ordinary verse. Tacre were prize declamations in the evening, by members of the three younger classes, but the immense throng which besieged the house avidently regard this but a prelude to the oration for the evening, by Wendell Phillips, Esq, of Boston. An eminent chizen of the town in formed me, that no man in Massachusette, sare Webster, could have caused a greater commotion. It would seem that the Magnus Apollo of traitors to the Union, as he is called, is much regarded, despite his treason. I fancied a millenium of some name when the sociability of ex-Gov. Briggs D. D. Field, Esq., of this city, and Prof. Alden, of the New-York Observer Association, was an Alden, of the New York Observer Association, was a apparent, and on the same stage were Judge Betts, of New York, Judge Dawy, of Musenchuseus Suprem Court, Gov. Williams, of Vermont, a score of the gravest divines, and Wendell Pull 19s-salled the ladiel Louisianian and Disusionist, that he is no inside heat as orthodox in religious belief, I am told, as Jonathan Ed.

manda.) The fact is one of meaning, representing the hape, to one class the folly and fanalities of "the boar to another, the growing liberality of the times, and love of accomplished oratory.

Expectation was on tip toe, but went too high, as wrapt attention and appliance showed. The orat spoke for an hour and a half, without a note bearing, not cellphing with genial humor, then stirring soul with indignation—astoniching with als varied leasing, and overcoming the strong prejudices by a new and most persuasive cloquence. If a scened farm with the classics, as a critical Professor—ast to see the Saxon of the old Divines of New Eng-and, now suften strengthening his praitions by the rare growed thought in the works of Mitton, G-ddambh and Saras and drawing at pleasure from the satirists of earl school.

The Oration was not switten but the satirists of early

hool. The Oration was not written, but I give a few a The Orellon was not written, but I give a few a tences as samples. It opened with a pleasing alleas, to his own College life at Harva d, and his makes what after years had passed, "were nearer to him in sentiment." They knew he would not come his opinions, and "he expected to pass as the discussed his opinions, and "he expected to pass as the discussed advecate of unpopular truth, but the opinions of a honest man were not voluntary." His subject was "he Duty of a Christian Scholar in a Republic." "Do not suppose that I address an educated class, because graduates. Oh, no! For, often, ten years after leaving College, not knowing ten lines of Latin and most Greek, it was true they had 'little Latin and lines.

Greek, it was true they had 'little Latin and I Greek,' "We have had men who formed a southwest, not the truth-teiling Legett, and the hold Beecher, (proper embedding the opening of the Piymouth Church Brockyn, when the mab denied free speech in York.) He showed the power of public sentiment, said, "we are not a low-abiding pacin, but are governing mesopapers." I must dig the period out of the great men, your Clays, Calhouns and the forth, and the fear of indicitity will be quieted, for will look up to the Sun which a God made—revolution, changerous to liberty, will be only a bugbean with intelligence and liberty all will have a property lerest, as d government will be a necessity."

Our debauched literature in behalf of the Southwinstanced, and he did complain of the Harpers who let out the truth for are. "Turning to the lathence of Pulpit, he remarked, "I am treading on not above, but I trace my lineage back to the first Puritan Pulpi Instancing some of the great names, he said, "the saids never come in crowds nor travel in battaplem, but come as aroma on toe breeze," "Individuals repert, mations seldom." "We are to learn that the largest manion seldom." "We are to learn that the largest manion pulpication in the steels menhood, for President Culture,"

pert, hattons seatom. We are to tear that he self down by God is that justice is always asic and hemanity profitable. Our national denger is that tempstion which steals manhood, for President Quincy, sipe four score years, says a politician is one who served God so far as not to displease the Davil."

J. Q. Anams and Robert Rantoul received a beautiful tribute, declaring of Adams that if he had died at the clase of his Presidential term he could have found a place in the Fourth of July Oration, but the last the years were the martyr years of his life, only then a was sublime when he would not take counsil of macrities, only of truth."

His counsel to the young was—"Remember you are young—that God has placed you here to serve your country and to send a light from yer high into the havens. A tory, what is he but a Democrat gone to seed? Storms would arise; never fear them—net our Use sailed through our reas. A Chinese Junk would have found difficulty in staking. Had not the false alarm, and fancy that our institutions like the Gods of epicures were set a golog, and we to let them go."

The speech as a whole was temperate, chaste imper sively eloquent, holding together until a late hour and of the largest assemblies ever gathered in that place. Orations were pronounced the following day by the following gentlemen; many of these were of a historder: That by Pixley—the Missionary Cratics well received; Hart, the mathematician, was vivacines and obstruce; Hazeltine, on Ocean Currents, was learnand obstruce; Hazeltine, on Ocean Currents, wa learned: Bigelow evinced originality and good writing; Whippie, on influence, made a good impression, and brought forth applause, by allusion to Uncle Ton; Holmes, on the Will and the Emotions, was escond in none in thought and elevation: Perry come off the honor, as well as Hyde, the Vatesicterian of Now-York; Robinson and Bascom deserved the master's degree.

The Alumni made the folio-ling appointments, matthe following degrees conferred:

The Alumni made the following appointments, and the following degrees conferred:

Orator for 1852—Worthington Smith, President, Earlington College Vt. Substitute, Professor Charles A. Smith, New-York.

Post—Whilliam Pitt, Polwer, New-York. Substitute, Hon. Jos Dixon, Hartford.

The Honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. Cyrus Byington: Jacob Hoodley Lawrence, Man; Leander Witherell, Rochester, New-York.

D. D.—Rev. Amos Blaidell, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. Lecob Mc G. Bertram, St. Helena.

LL. D.—Abbot Lawrence, Boston.

LL. D .- Abbot Lawrence, Boston.

A REMARKABLE CAVERN. A Sketch of the Newly Discovered "Wyme dotte Cave," in Crawford Co., Indiana From The Ciscinnati Commerc

Near the town of Leavenworth, in the State of Indiana, and not far from the Ohlo River, there is an extensive and very remarkable cavern, walk, though not possessing all of that diversity of interest exhibited in the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, will yet, in many of its features, compare very favorably the latter, and in some points far exceeds in grander

and sublimity anything yet discovered there. The land upon which the cave is situated was purchased from the U. S. Government by Mr. Heary P. Rothrock, the present proprietor. The fact of the existence of a cave here was known by the early settlers in the neighborhood since the year 1820, out it rem almost unexplored until a very short time since. That portion which has been known for many years is now called the "old care," to distinguish it from the larger and more recently explored part, which is comments known as the " new cave," and which has been traven

for the first time by white men within only it most past. The exect location of Wyandotte Cave (fr and is the name by which it is known) is about six miss cast north-east of the town of Leavenworth, on Bilver, formerly called Wyandotte River, Crawford Counties.

After dinner we commenced our preparations for entering the cave—temps and torches were propositioned and filled—these lamps, made of tin, had been pose. Some were formed with a socket in the bean dearried on the end of a sitch five feet long—the west of a much more convenient farm, we sarried with a swinging handle like that of a kettle, sitch the hand, that served to keep the offensive lamps if from the ocarer and prevented the glare of the strom dazzling the eye. Beside the lamps and termination of the gentlemen had prepared five work of inferent kines to illiamine the dark hall, has sidered outselves in rough suits, ready for all emerged of the cattername and ty. Last of all, we cased curselves in rough suits, ready for all emerged in the case of the authername and ty. Last of all, we cased curselves in rough suits, ready for all emerged in the case of the authername and ty. Last of all, we cased curselves in rough suits, ready for all emerged in the case of the authername and ty. Last of all, we cased curselves in rough suits, ready for all emerged in the case of the authername and the case of the case of the authername and the radiance of the case in the top of a lofty and very extending and the case of th